

The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1844.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. V. No. 10.

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From the Ohio Statesman, Sept. 18.

THE MEETING AT THE MARKET HOUSE—MR. HAMER'S SPEECH, &c.

The meeting at the Market House, last evening, was extremely well attended.

The address of Mr. Hamer was listened to with an intense interest we never saw surpassed.

He occupied between three and four hours in its delivery, and during that time, notwithstanding the inconvenient position of most of the audience, who were compelled to remain on their feet during the delivery, scarce a man left. This we take to be the highest compliment that could be paid to an orator.

Mr. Hamer spoke first of the United States Bank and its unconstitutionality, showing that, while its advocates claimed its constitutionality on the ground of its being necessary to carry other powers into effect—to regulate commerce, and to provide for the general welfare, &c.—that in reality no necessity existed for such an institution. For near eleven years, the government had been conducted without the aid of a Bank, and exchanges between distant parts of the country had never been better. Experience had shown that a bank was not necessary; and this being proven, according to the admission of whiggery, therefore it was not constitutional.

Mr. Hamer spoke at some length upon the other subjects involved in the contest of the Tariff, and the unequal burdens which it imposed—replied as a slander the charge that the democracy were opposed to a tariff, and asserted that he resided elsewhere, they went for tariff for revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of government, economically administered, the duties to be so laid as incidentally to protect all classes of community—the agricultural as well as the manufacturing—the mechanical as well as the commercial interest. When the democracy came into power—which he said beyond a doubt would be on the fourth of March next—they would go for a revival of the present Tariff—lop off its obnoxious and unjust features, and make it equal in its operation. He cited many of the unjust provisions, such as the unequal tax on calicoes, flannels and silks, valuing all alike, and levying the tax accordingly, instead of valuing them according to what they cost, as other articles are valued.

He also spoke of the Distribution scheme, and of the Independent Treasury bill, avowing himself the friend of the latter, and opposed to the former.

To the admission of Texas he was the decided friend, and he examined Mr. Clay's letters on that subject with a master hand, showing that when the first was written, the "Embodiment" was decidedly opposed to Annexation—the second like Corwin's letter on annexation, could be read both ways—a little for, and a little against—while in the third, Mr. Clay was decidedly in favor of annexation, so far from having any personal objection to annexation, he would be glad to see it. In quoting this, Mr. Hamer said the whigs complained that the words which follow, "without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms" were omitted. Did Texas have a friend in the United States who would be glad to see it annexed with "dishonor, with war, without the common consent of the Union, or upon unjust or unfair terms? Certainly not. In putting in this clause, Mr. Clay said that which any other friend of Texas would say, and went no farther than James K. Polk would go. No man wants "dishonor or war" entailed upon the country; and certainly no democrat wishes to see territory annexed against the consent of the people; and the democracy who go for annexation, almost to a man, would spurn the offer, unless it came in on terms at once just and fair.

Of the purity of the morals, and the many virtues of James K. Polk, Mr. Hamer bore witness. He had known him intimately, and a purer moralist or a more upright, honest, talented and patriotic man he had never met. In precept and in practice, Mr. Polk was a democrat.

the Jeffersonian school. Of Mr. Clay's blasphemy, his card playing, and his wily duels, he would not speak. The evidence to convict him of all the charges was before the country, and it would be well for all to examine for themselves. In the elevation of immoral men to high stations, crime and immorality were made popular, and it behooved every man to weigh well the consequences of voting for Mr. Clay.

From the extreme west to the extreme east, from the extreme south to the extreme north, democracy was triumphant everywhere! In every State where an election had been held, federalism was either defeated, or had met with great and signal losses. Not a doubt could be entertained of the triumphant election of Polk and Dallas, and he wanted to see his own Ohio take a front rank in the galaxy of democratic States. If the democracy but willed it, this would be accomplished, and with the elevation to power of Polk and Dallas, we would secure the triumph of "Truth and Victory."

In attempting a sketch of Mr. Hamer's remarks, we do not flatter ourselves that we are able to do him any thing like justice, having to depend alone upon memory for the vast crowd listened in breathless silence, as if determined not to lose a single word. It was one of the most argumentative speeches we ever heard.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Geo. W. Sincum, Esq., as Chairman, who preserved the best of order during the evening, there being but one or two efforts at disturbance by loud talking. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Hamer, and three for our glorious victory in Maine.

At Arnheim, Brown County, Ohio.

Pursuant to public notice, the Germans of Brown County, Ohio, assembled the 19th of August at Arnheim.

Philip Miller was appointed President, T. Wormke, Vice President, Henry Biehn and Lewis Friedly Secretaries.

After the officers had taken their seats, Jacob Gross, Wm. H. Cappe, Henry Biehn, Lewis Friedly and Jacob Bohrer were appointed a committee to draw up a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. At the same time said committee was ordered, as soon as they shall have engaged a speaker, to call a German Mass Meeting, and then lay their preamble and resolutions before the same. It was further recommended to the committee to invite Mr. Reemelin or somebody else who is thoroughly acquainted with the democratic doctrines as orators.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take the proper steps that those Germans who are not naturalized come forward and get their papers in conformity to law. (Committee, Wm. H. Cappe, Lewis Biehn, Jacob Bohrer.)

Resolved, That the next meeting be held in the sugar camp of Frederick Ney.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements that seats and a stand for the speaker be provided at the place of the next meeting. (Committee, Frederick Gwinner, Frederick Hengs and Frederick Ney.)

Resolved, That no spirituous liquor shall be sold at the place of the meeting.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.

PHILIP MILLER, Pres't.

T. WORMKE, Vice Pres't.

H. BIEHN, Secretaries.

L. FRIEDLY, Secretaries.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, We, the German inhabitants of Brown County, Ohio, are frequently and but of late charged by the so-called whig party, that we are ignorant of the political affairs of this country, that we for the mere sound of the word join the democratic ranks, and are blighted and misled by some demagogues, as they call T. L. Hamer, Esq., and others; we now openly and honestly declare our reasons why we belong to the democratic, and no other party.

1. Because the democratic papers claim and defend equal rights for all citizens without regard to their place of nativity; for emigrants as well as native-born citizens, while all of the whig papers betray hostility to the emigrants, and treat them as proscribed vagabonds, without considering that America once had no other natives but Indians.

2. Because the democratic party at their meetings and conventions not only does acknowledge equal rights for emigrants as well as native-born citizens, but is in favor of securing the same by all legal means, while whig meetings or whig conventions heap abuse upon emigrants, or keep silence when election draws near.

3. Because whenever a law was drawn

up in legislative meetings in favor of emigrants, the democrats voted for it, while the whigs not only opposed it, but used opprobrious epithets and abused them.

4. Because even the whig candidate for the Presidency, when Senator in Congress, and discussing the pre-emption right on public lands, offered his utmost to exclude emigrants of this right, and thus proved himself their political enemy.

5. Because the democrats are in favor of a just, moderate revenue tariff, while the whigs go in for a high, unjust, protective tariff by the operation of which the large mass of the people are taxed to the benefit of a small number of manufacturers and capitalists, thus making the poor man poorer, and the rich richer, as England will sufficiently exemplify.

6. Because all the organs of the democratic party took side with the free suffrage and equal rights party of Rhode Island, while the organs of the whig party supported the aristocracy of that little State, thus clearly showing that whiggery and aristocracy are synonymous.

7. Because the democratic party was for reforming the corrupted and dangerous banking system as it existed up to this time, while the whigs defended and supported the same with all its corruption, as the legislative proceedings of the States will prove.

8. Because democracy is for honestly paying all honest debts, while the whigs passed a bankrupt law, by the operation of which the people of these United States were defrauded of more than two hundred millions of dollars, in defiance of all contracts and the most sacred obligations.

9. Because democracy is opposed to a United States Bank as unconstitutional; while the whigs, defying the spirit of the Constitution, make every effort to call such an institution into existence, & to invest the government with a money power that would make it more powerful than any potentate of Europe.

10. Because the democratic party as a political body, opposes with all its might the so-called Native American party, while the whig party not only supports this native party, but unites with the same, as we have seen from the last elections in New York and other places, where the whigs with few exceptions, voted for the native ticket.

11. Because democracy always acted in conformity with the maxim of those venerable patriots George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, neither to do nor to suffer any wrong; while the whigs recommended to the committee to invite Mr. Reemelin or somebody else who is thoroughly acquainted with the democratic doctrines as orators.

12. Because democracy always considered the fine imposed on General Jackson during the defence of New Orleans against the British, as a debt due by the whole country, and left nothing untried to refund the same, while the whigs for a long time refused to acknowledge this debt, and rather proposed in Congress to pay a considerable sum to the heirs of the traitor Hull, who delivered into the hands of the British a fort, with garrison, and ammunition, for which act he was afterwards condemned by a court martial.

13. Because democracy is opposed to all exclusive privileges and monopolies of incorporated institutions and individuals, while the whigs are in favor of perpetuating them, and thus taxing the large majority of the people to the exclusive benefit of the few.

For all these reasons, we have.

Resolved, That we shall hold to the principles of democracy and support the same by all fair and lawful means, and that we consider a violation of our oath on the Constitution if we should vote with the whig party, as the Constitution does not allow the establishment of a national bank.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of James K. Polk and G. M. Dallas, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that we shall use all honest means to effect their election.

Resolved, That we esteem David Tod, the candidate for Governor as a true patriot and intelligent statesman, and that we shall give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we with feelings of the deepest regret and contempt look up on the so-called Native American party, that the whig party by its union with the same identified itself as the Native American party; that we deem its acts and measures unconstitutional and wholly incompatible with the spirit of our liberal institutions, and that individuals professing such principles are unworthy of being citizens of a free government.

Resolved, That we consider slavery a disgrace of the 19th century, but still disapproving of the measure of the liberty party, since we believe that by carrying them out the Union would be dissolved.

that the Liberty party by organizing itself as a political body, has thrown aside its mask and appears in its true form.

Resolved, That we consider the annexation of Texas a necessary measure, and the sooner it will be carried out the better.

Resolved, That we would recommend the immediate occupation of Oregon Territory as the rightful property of our Federal Government.

Resolved, That we esteem temperance as a high virtue, but that we by no means can approve of the so-called Temperance Societies, as we see a political tendency of the same not yet fully developed, and as many of those who join the said societies become hypocrites.

Resolved, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Volksblatt and Westbote, that they be translated into English, and the Ohio Statesman, the Enquirer, and Democratic Standard, be requested to publish the same.

HENRY BIEHN, L. FRIEDLY, JACOB BOHRER, JACOB GROSS, WM. H. CAPPE, Committee.

Arnheim, Brown Co., O., August 24, 1844.

CHARACTER OF COL. POLK.

At a whig meeting near Wallsville, Ohio, Col. John A. Rogers, a distinguished and talented speaker from Tennessee, was present by invitation, to address the assemblage at length. With the magnanimity characteristic of an honorable opponent, he prefaced his remarks by stating that "it was proper for him to declare, that Col. Polk as a man and a gentleman had no superior—that he had known him in private life and had served with him in the Legislative Hall—that in point of talent he had few equals, and his integrity of character was above suspicion."

We now append to this an article cut from the American Traveller, of July 10, 1838, a paper whose sympathies are all with the whig party. The article appeared at first in the New York Mirror, and the writer of it was evidently not a political friend. Read it candidly.—N. Y. Plebian.

HON. JAMES K. POLK, of TENNESSEE.—The Speaker of the House is, considering the high station he occupies, a young man; his age is between forty and forty-five. In his person he is rather spare and about five feet nine inches in height. His hair is dark, with a slight sprinkling of grey about the temples. His countenance is very expressive, and except when something occurs to disturb his equanimity, is indicative of good nature, and very often lighted up by a smile. His eyes are bright and searching, and an excitement within is more visible through them, than through those of almost any individual within my knowledge. As a debater, on the floor of the House, he always acquitted himself well, energy and apprehension are his characteristics; and as the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he had ample opportunity to call his efforts into requisition. Any subject he undertakes to investigate, he enters into with all his powers, and it is never left until sifted to the bottom. In debating, rhetorical figures are seldom resorted to by him—poetry and flourish are left for those who wish to tickle the imagination while he contents himself with sound and convincing argument, plainly but forcibly put forth; and he never loses sight, for a moment, of the point in issue.

Since he has accepted the Speaker's chair, his efforts have been untiring to perfect himself in parliamentary law, and to administer it with impartiality—and while he presides over the deliberations of the House, with all the dignity due the situation of presiding officer over the representatives of a great and free people, there is mingled with his manners a plain ostentatious bearing which does honor to himself, and is in keeping with the true principles of a republican government. This pharisaical pride which exclaims—"our eyrie buildeth in the cedar top"—belongs not to James K. Polk; he is a Democrat in principle and in practice, and every man who has had any personal intercourse with him, will agree with the writer hereof in the opinion, that honesty of purpose, uprightness of principle, and an exalted sense of moral responsibility, are beacon lights which guide his course across the ocean of existence.

He was elected Speaker, it is true by a party vote, and is, as the Speaker of the American House of Representatives must always necessarily be, a party man, and, under the peculiar circumstances of his election, the place, during the first session which he filled it, was rendered embarrassed as possible. Questions of order were multiplied upon him and he was called upon to give constructions to the *lex parliamentaria* upon ev-

ery question where, by possibility, a question could be started. He passed through the trial, however, with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to those who elected him—and his urbanity and gentlemanly bearing was such, as to disarm even his opponents of their rancor.

Though, at times, Col. Polk may appear, to his political opponents to be governed by feelings in the course he pursues in discharging the duties of Speaker. I do not believe any consideration would tempt him, intentionally, to swerve one hair's breadth from what he honestly believed to be his duty—be the consequences what they may, he will ever be found pursuing that course which he thinks will result most honorably to his country.

THE SACRIFICE.

We clip the following from the commercial column of the last New York Morning News, and we wish that every man whose eye rests upon it, would read it carefully:

"The low prices of agricultural produce more particularly flour, is a matter of very serious interest, not only to farmers, when it more immediately concerns, but to merchants and manufacturers, who look to the farmers for a sale for their goods. The prices of flour were never so low or heavy as now, and the low prices are undoubtedly the effect of the decrease of our external trade, consequent upon the present tariff. The state of affairs which existed between this country and Great Britain when the harvest of that country failed in 1838, was in a position eminently calculated to foster the interests of this country at large, but the sudden destruction of intercourse caused by raising the tariff of this country from a level of 20 to 35 per cent., turned the channel of trade forcibly from this market and compelled England to buy of the north of Europe, the nations of which have in the last four years largely increased their purchases of British goods in return for the corn she buys of them.—In 1838, the import of corn into Great Britain was paid for in specie subsequently down to the year 1844, although the import of corn continued, the export of specie to pay for it ceased, but the export of goods increased. The latter in the last two years being excluded from the United States, the import of flour from the United States has nearly ceased. The following is a table of the import of wheat into England in each year, the export from the United States of Great Britain in the same years, with the average price of flour in the United States.

Import of wheat into Great Britain reduced to bushels—the equivalent of the flour and wheat, in bushels of wheat, exported from the United States to Great Britain, and the average price of flour in the United States:

Imp. wht. into England. Export from U. States to G. Britain. Prices Flour.

1837 3,079,526 115,000 \$9.94

1838 2,025,695 233,000 8.00

1839 21,604,840 2,528,000 7.56

1840 18,502,120 6,831,000 5.69

1842 19,492,100 4,604,489 6.50

1843 21,343,552 1,485,055 4.75

1843 7,200,000 1,353,268 4.50

In 1840, the foreign corn trade of England was becoming large, but the tariff of 1841, by checking the trade of this country, stopped the demand for flour, because, instead of paying the United States for wheat in specie, a mutual trade had grown up, by which it could be obtained in the north of Europe for goods. The progress of this export is seen as follows:

Export of goods from Great Britain.

1839 1840

N. of Europe, £11,991,256 11,925,965

United States, 8,539,204 5,283,020

1841 1842

N. of Europe, £12,819,178 13,666,477

United States, 7,098,642 3,528,807

In 1843, the figures show a still greater decline in the exports to the North of Europe, and an increase to the North of Europe. The trade in that quarter has become steady and settled into a regular exchange of corn for goods. This would have been the case with the United States, and the 6,000,000 bushels sent thither in 1840, would have increased to 12,000,000 in 1844, had the trade been permitted to grow. The result of so large an export would have been to raise the price of flour from \$4.25, its present price, to \$5, and have imparted great wealth to the farmers. The whole product of wheat in the United States is equal to 24,000,000 barrels of flour; by the export of 2,000,000 barrels the average price of the whole will be advanced \$2, equal to \$48,000,000 in the products of the farmers. Congress has, however chosen to confine the trade to the "home market" and instead of an export of 1,804,000 barrels of flour as in 1840 there were but 841,474 barrels exported in 1843. The remaining 1,000,000 barrels remaining in the market has been the real cause of the present low

prices. It is in vain to say that England would not buy because she actually did buy as much in 1843 as she did in 1840, but she gave goods for it in Europe. It was in United States that refused to sell, by refusing to take goods in pay.—The farmer was sacrificed to the manufacturer, and he cannot prosper until his produce freely seeks the market of the world in exchange for other products of labor.

CLAY AND HIS SATANIC MAJESTY.—Mr. Henry Clay as d in his speech in the House of Representatives, on the 24th of March, 1820, on "the Mission to South America."

"Yes, sir, from the Constantinople to the Brazil; from Turk to Christian; from Black or white; from the Bay of Algiers or the Bay of Tunis, from the Davis himself, if he wore a crown, we should receive a minister!"

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The Nashville Union alluding to the slander of Col. Polk's ancestors, says "It is significant of the estimate which the Nashville whig organs put upon this shameful invention, that with all their rancor towards Col. Polk, they have not dared to propagate or republish the libel." The Union says, "They dare not do it—or even intimate that it is true."

During the discussion in the H. of R. on Wednesday, on the bill making the appropriation for the furnishing, &c., of the White House. Dr. Duncan, after stating that of the \$50,000 appropriated for this purpose in '40, some \$1,500 went for wine—moved that none of the present appropriation should go for liquor.—But he promptly withdrew the motion upon a suggestion of Col. Wentworth, of Illinois, that it was unnecessary, as Gov. Polk did not drink wine.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Vote of 1840.

States Time V. Buren. Harrison.

Maine No. 4 46,201 46,612

N. Hampshire No. 4 32,761 23,150

Vermont No. 12 18,018 42,440

Massachusetts No. 11 51,944 72,674

R. Island No. 6 3,301 5,278

Connecticut No. 4 25,296 31,601

New York No. 5 212,527 225,817

New Jersey No. 5 6 31,034 33,351

Pennsylvania No. 1 143,672 144,021

Delaware No. 12 4,874 5,987

Maryland No. 11 23,752 33,528

Virginia No. 4 43,893 42,501

N. Carolina No. 14 33,732 40,376

S. Carolina Dec. 1

Georgia No. 4 31,933 40,264

Alabama No. 11 33,991 24,471

Mississippi No. 4 16,975 19,518

Louisiana No. 5 7,616 11,296

Tennessee No. 5 48,289 60,391

Kentucky No. 4 32,616 58,489

Ohio No. 1 124,782 148,157

Indiana No. 4 51,604 55,302

Illinois No. 4 47,476 45,537

Missouri No. 4 29,700 22,972

Michigan No. 4 21,131 22,972

Arkansas No. 4 6,048 4,363

1,128,303 1,274,203

*Elected by the Legislature.

From the Morning Post.

BY J. V. L. HOAGLAND.

"Life on the Ocean Wave."

A life in my country's cause,

Of home of Democracy,

The man to guard our laws,

Is Polk of Tennessee.

We've entered the field once more,

For a bold political stand,

We'll sweep from shore to shore,

All coons from the face of our land.

All life, &c.

Poor Harry begins to fail,

The power of coons is an all.

We'll skin them like an owl,

When they leave their hole next fall.

The people have heard their noise,

Till it's grown quite flat and stale,

They've found that we are the boys,

To ride the coons on a rail.

All life, &c.

Our emblematic tree,

Points upwards to the sky,

And every one they see,

Calls forth a heavy sigh.

They know our cause is just.

The people plainly see,

That floor these coons we must,

Or loose our liberty.

All life, &c.

Next fall we'll tell the knell,

Of British whiggery.

In forty four they fall—

All Aristocracy.

And Polk and Dallas, then,

Will show us how that they,

Like true and honest men,

Will guard America.

All life, &c.